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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
NORTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 23-cr-20676

v.

Violations:

18 U.S.C. §1349 - Conspiracy to
Commit Wire Fraud
18 U.S.C. § 371 – Conspiracy to
Defraud the United States
18 U.S.C. § 1343 – Wire Fraud
Forfeiture

D-1 JEFFREY BARTLETT,
D-2 ANDREW SEMENCHUK,
D-3 ADAM BALL, and
D-4 BRIAN BARTLETT,

Defendants.

F I L E D
FEB 21 2024
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
FLINT, MICHIGAN

SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT

The Grand Jury Charges:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

At all times relevant to this Indictment:

1. The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), funded highway construction projects in the State of Michigan and throughout the United States. USDOT typically funded 80-90 percent of the cost of individual highway construction projects and states funded the remainder.

2. The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) was responsible for awarding highway construction contracts and for the administration of federal and state highway construction funds in the State of Michigan.

3. Federal regulations required MDOT to negotiate engineering and survey contracts with the most qualified firms, and to pay a “fair and reasonable” rate determined by a calculation of direct labor costs and indirect costs, also known as overhead expenses.

4. Surveying Solutions, Inc. (SSI), was a surveying company incorporated in August 2001 and doing business in the Eastern District of Michigan - Northern Division and elsewhere, which was awarded highway surveying and engineering contracts by MDOT.

5. JEFFREY BARTLETT, ANDREW SEMENCHUK, ADAM BALL, and BRIAN BARTLETT (the defendants) were executives of SSI.

6. In accordance with federal regulations, MDOT reimbursed SSI for its direct labor costs based on SSI reports of the number of hours SSI employees worked on MDOT projects.

7. MDOT reimbursed SSI for indirect costs, based on claims SSI made annually in a pre-qualification process which determined the rate MDOT used to reimburse and pay SSI for contracts it was awarded.

8. MDOT paid SSI a fixed 11 percent fee, based on the direct and indirect costs SSI reported, to provide a profit margin.

9. National Elevation Certificates, doing business as Southfield IT (Southfield IT), was a shell company created by the defendants and used by them, beginning in late 2015, to enrich themselves by falsifying invoices for technology services Southfield IT did not perform.

10. 2SI Development (2SI) and 3SI Building and Leasing (3SI) were companies located in SSI offices, which were owned and controlled by the defendants. These companies held title to real and personal property purchased with SSI assets.

11. Federal regulations permitted MDOT to reimburse SSI for labor costs directly related to highway project contracts they were awarded. This included payroll.

12. SSI submitted documentation to MDOT which misrepresented that certain individuals were “employees” of SSI and fraudulently inflated overhead costs reported to MDOT by including payroll and bonus payments to those individuals (ghost employees), as part of overhead costs.

13. USDOT operated a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program which required that a portion of USDOT funds related to transportation projects be directed to small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged

individuals. The effect of this program was to give those qualified businesses a preference in receiving USDOT contracts.

14. For a business to be certified as a DBE, a qualifying individual had to own at least 51 percent of the business, establish they were disadvantaged, prove they controlled the business, and that the business could perform the work.

15. The disadvantaged owner was also required to have actual control of the business, including ultimate managerial control over others and higher compensation than other owners and employees.

16. Asian-Pacific Islanders were presumed to be disadvantaged under the DBE program.

17. A DBE business was required to submit an application certifying that it met all the eligibility requirements and to periodically submit “no change” documentation, verifying that there were no changes to its initial application. SSI submitted this documentation throughout the conspiracy.

18. Geo Precision Services, LLC. (GPS) or (Geo) was a company established by ANDREW SEMENCHUK which, through him, was recognized as a DBE.

19. “SSI Group” was a name used by the defendants when referring to their equal ownership of SSI, 2SI, 3SI, Geo Precision Services, and Southfield IT.

COUNT ONE
(18 U.S.C. § 1349, Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud)

D-1 JEFFREY BARTLETT,
D-2 ANDREW SEMENCHUK,
D-3 ADAM BALL,
D-4 BRIAN BARTLETT

The general allegations are included in this count.

20. On or about February 25, 2011, through at least June 2019, in the Eastern District of Michigan, Northern Division, defendants JEFFREY BARTLETT, ANDREW SEMENCHUK, ADAM BALL, and BRIAN BARTLETT knowingly and voluntarily combined, conspired and agreed with each other and others, known and unknown to the grand jury, to commit the crime of wire fraud, that is, knowingly and with intent to defraud, having devised and intending to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud and to deprive another of money and property by means of false and fraudulent material pretenses, representations, and promises, transmit and cause to be transmitted wire communications in interstate commerce including email, writings, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds, and the wire transfer of funds, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1343 and 1349.

Object of the Conspiracy

21. The object of the conspiracy and scheme was to defraud and deprive USDOT and MDOT of money by means of false and fraudulent material pretenses, representations, and promises made to MDOT with the intent to trick MDOT into compensating SSI for overhead expenses SSI did not incur, or for which SSI was not entitled to receive compensation, as well as paying an inflated profit margin to SSI. It was also an object of the conspiracy that SSI be recognized as a DBE, and to accomplish that the defendants falsely certified that SEMENCHUCK was a 51 percent owner of SSI, purchased SSI with his own funds, and otherwise met qualification requirements to receive DBE status and preferences. It was further an object of the conspiracy and the scheme for the defendants to split the illegally obtained payments equally among themselves and to use them for their personal benefit and enrichment.

Manner and Means of the Conspiracy

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise

22. In early 2011, the defendants decided that SEMENCHUK would join SSI and that to deceive MDOT into approving SSI as a DBE, they would falsely claim he did own 51 percent SSI and had ultimate managerial control.

23. In or about June 2012, SEMENCHUK told MDOT and USDOT that assets of GPS were used to purchase 51 percent of SSI. Instead, as the defendants knew

and intended, false invoices were sent from GPS to SSI for work that was never performed, SSI paid those invoices, and SEMENCHUK used those funds to pretend that GPS assets were used to "purchase" SSI.

24. As the defendants knew, SEMENCHUK was never a 51 percent owner of SSI and never had ultimate managerial control over SSI. As the defendants knew and agreed, SEMENCHUK was a 20 percent owner of SSI along with JEFFREY BARTLETT, ADAM BALL, and BRIAN BARTLETT, each of whom also owned 20 percent of SSI. Another person known to the grand jury owned the remaining 20 percent.

25. It was part of the conspiracy and scheme and with intent to deceive MDOT that on February 25, 2011, the defendants entered into a secret agreement which provided, in part, that they would each own a 20 percent undivided interest in SSI, 2SI, 3SI, and Geo Precision Services. That agreement read in part:

"Intent:
It is the intent of this agreement that the Buyers and Sellers will each own a 20 percent undivided interest in the above named companies at the completion of the "Buy In" period. Regardless of how the Articles of Incorporation, Stock Ownership, By Laws, etc. are written/retained; the intent is for all 5 parties to have equal ownership of the companies at the completion of the "Buy In" period."

26. With intent to hide their scheme to defraud MDOT the secret agreement was signed and accepted by each defendant as follows:

Sellers:

Brian Bartlett
Jeffrey Bartlett

Buyers:

Adam Ball
Andrew Semenchuk

27. To further their scheme to defraud, to hide their secret agreement, to trick MDOT and USDOT into awarding DBE status to SSI, and with the knowledge of and intent to defraud by all defendants, SSI repeatedly falsely certified that SEMENCHUK purchased a 51 percent interest in SSI and had full managerial control over SSI. The follow are examples of these false certifications:

| Date | Certifying Defendant(s) | Document |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| June 2, 2011 | Andrew Semenchuk | DBE Application for GEO |
| April 19, 2013 | Andrew Semenchuk | DBE Application for SSI |
| October 24, 2013 | Andrew Semenchuk Jeffrey Bartlett | MDOT "On-Site Visit" questionnaire. |
| July 25, 2016 | Andrew Semenchuk | No Change Affidavit |
| July 24, 2017 | Andrew Semenchuk | No Change Affidavit |
| July 25, 2018 | Andrew Semenchuk | No Change Affidavit |

28. It was further part of the conspiracy and scheme to defraud that the defendants enjoyed the benefits and preferences SSI received as a DBE during significant parts of the conspiracy. They also joked between themselves about the anticipated success of their scheme and how profitable it would be:

RE: accts.

From: Jeffrey Bartlett <jbartlett@ssi.mi.com>
To: Adam Ball <aball@ssi.mi.com>, Brian Bartlett <bbartlett@ssi.mi.com>, [REDACTED]
Date: Andrew W. Semenchuk <semenchuk@ssi.mi.com>
Thu, 28 Aug 2014 16:40:57 -0400

Not bad for a bunch of white guys trying to be a minority-owned business...
And we will be billing the FUCK out of August thru November for sure.

29. On July 27, 2015, based on false information provided to MDOT and USDOT by the defendants, SSI was granted DBE status and was thus eligible to begin receiving the benefits and preferences that status conferred.

Southfield IT

30. To further deceive MDOT, it was part of the conspiracy and the scheme to defraud that the defendants falsely told MDOT that Southfield IT was an independent third-party vendor providing technology services to SSI.

31. It was part of the conspiracy and the scheme to defraud that the defendants created fictitious contracts and invoices between SSI and Southfield IT and used them to fraudulently inflate their overhead costs which were then reimbursed by MDOT.

32. It was further part of the conspiracy and scheme to defraud that the defendants agreed that SEMENCHUK, in his capacity as president of SSI, would sign fraudulent service agreements purporting to be arm's length agreements between SSI and Southfield IT, and that SSI "paid" the false invoices for services purporting to be rendered from Southfield IT to SSI.

33. As part of the conspiracy and scheme to defraud, on February 17, 2015, Southfield IT's bank account was opened, and listed BALL, as one of the signors. This allowed the defendants to easily move the illegally obtained MDOT funds back to themselves and their spouses from Southfield IT's bank account. As the defendants agreed and with intent to defraud, 99.2 percent of Southfield IT's

“funding” came from SSI and 95.9 percent of the money SSI paid to Southfield IT was ultimately transferred back to defendants and their spouses.

2SI

34. With intent to defraud and to unjustly enrich defendants, SEMENCHUK and JEFFREY BARTLETT, falsely told MDOT they did not control or own any other companies. SEMENCHUK and JEFFREY BARTLETT made this false representation with intent to deceive MDOT into paying the defendants, through SSI, more in overhead costs and the fixed 11 percent fee than they were entitled to.

35. It was part of the conspiracy and the scheme to defraud that the defendants owned and controlled 2SI and hid that fact from MDOT to obtain reimbursement to which SSI was not entitled. With intent to defraud, the defendants created lease agreements between 2SI and SSI for mobile surveying scanners and vehicles and claimed that SSI was making lease payments to 2SI, an independent third-party vendor. In fact, as the defendants knew, 2SI was part of the “SSI Group” and each defendant was a 20 percent owner of 2SI.

36. The defendants agreed that JEFFREY BARTLETT would be listed as an owner of 2SI, and was a signer on the 2SI checking account.

37. The defendants knew if they disclosed the fact that they owned and controlled 2SI and its mobile surveying scanners and vehicles, which SSI used for MDOT projects, they would only be entitled to reimbursement for normal

ownership costs such as maintenance and depreciation. But, if they falsely claimed the scanners and vehicles were leased by SSI from 2SI, reimbursement would be substantially greater.

38. From 2012 through at least June 2019, fraudulent claims submitted by SSI to MDOT relating to 2SI vehicles and equipment leases resulted in an overpayment of overhead costs and profits to SSI.

3SI

39. It was also part of the conspiracy and the scheme to defraud that the defendants used 3SI and concealed their control and ownership of it from MDOT to facilitate the submission of fraudulent rent claims.

40. The defendants knew that federal regulations controlling their contracts with MDOT prohibited SSI to recover rental costs paid to a company they controlled, and if the true relationship between SSI and 3SI had been disclosed to MDOT, SSI would only be entitled to reimbursement for the normal costs of ownership.

41. It was part of the conspiracy and scheme to defraud that the defendants agreed to and did submit fraudulent claims to MDOT for rent payments from SSI to 3SI, and that they hid from MDOT the fact that SSI and 3SI were controlled and owned by them.

Payroll

42. Throughout the conspiracy and scheme to defraud, the defendants knew

federal regulations only allowed payroll reimbursement for actual costs incurred in work done on USDOT/MDOT projects.

43. It was part of the conspiracy and scheme to defraud that the defendants agreed to falsely claim that certain individuals were employed by SSI, when the defendants knew those individuals were not.

44. As part of the conspiracy and scheme to defraud, the defendants made false claims to MDOT for labor costs associated with the ghost employees. Those costs included bonuses as well as payroll and resulted in payments to the ghost employees that were higher than those paid to most actual SSI employees.

45. To further the conspiracy and scheme to defraud, and to hide their illegal activity from MDOT, the defendants created false and fraudulent timesheets and federal income tax forms and used that documentation to trick MDOT officials into believing the ghost employees were employed by SSI.

End of the Year Equalization

46. To further the conspiracy and scheme to defraud, at the end of each calendar year the defendants worked together to calculate income received that year by the SSI Group companies—SSI, 2SI, 3SI, Geo Precision Services, and Southfield IT—to make sure each defendant received 20 percent of the total profits from all the related SSI Group companies.

47. It was further part of the conspiracy and scheme to defraud to conceal the fact that SEMENCHUK was not a 51 percent owner of SSI, that the SSI Group companies were controlled and owned equally by the defendants, that each defendant received 20 percent of the total profits, and that the defendants paid themselves and their wives bonuses and approved fictitious “loans” to each other that were never intended to be paid back.

48. For instance, in late December 2017, in an email titled “SSI Equalization Email 28DEC2017” JEFFREY BARTLETT wrote to SSI’s accountant, “I guess I personally was thinking more on the lines of getting “loans” from SSI in the 2017 year that we know would never be paid back and keep us all equal from year to year.” Three minutes later SEMENCHUK wrote the following email to the defendants which included JEFFREY BARTLETT’S previous email:

Re: Update & Question

From: Andrew W. Semenchuk <semenchuk@ssi-mi.com>
To: Jeffrey Bartlett <jbartlett@ssi-mi.com>
Cc: [REDACTED] Brian Bartlett <bbartlett@ssi-mi.com>, Adam Ball <aball@ssi-mi.com>, [REDACTED]
Date: Thu, 28 Dec 2017 14:13:01 -0500

exactly bonuses to keep me under \$350 and the rest loans that will never be paid back.
Courtney has my check for the interest.

Five minutes later BALL responded:

RE: Update & Question

From: Adam Ball <aball@ssi-mi.com>
To: Andrew W. Semenchuk <semenchuk@ssi-mi.com>, Jeffrey Bartlett <jbartlett@ssi-mi.com>
Cc: [REDACTED] Brian Bartlett <bbartlett@ssi-mi.com>, [REDACTED]
Date: Thu, 28 Dec 2017 14:17:58 -0500

I thought there was some discussion of doing the loans 1/1/2018 so that 2017 did not show monster loans on the books to the owners for DBE

Adam R. Ball, P.E.
Project Engineer
Surveying Solutions, Inc.

Nine minutes later BRIAN BARTLETT responded:

RE: Update & Question

From: Brian Bartlett <bbartlett@ssi-mi.com>
To: Adam Ball <aball@ssi-mi.com>, Andrew W. Semenchuk <semenchuk@ssi-mi.com>, Jeffrey Bartlett <jbartlett@ssi-mi.com>
Cc: [REDACTED]
Date: Thu, 28 Dec 2017 14:27:07 -0500

I thought the 2018 loans were for if we received a bunch more money and were not able to divert it to 2SI and NEC because they are maxed out. Then we would do so after the first of the year for Adam, Brian, [REDACTED] and Jeff, Andy would get loans from SSI then....

Brian Bartlett, P.S.
Surveying Solutions, Inc.

49. During the conspiracy the defendants obtained more in reimbursement and profit payments from MDOT than they were entitled to, and those payments were made by the wire transfer of funds in interstate commerce from MDOT's financial institution Comerica Bank in Michigan through Huntington National Bank, SSI's financial institution in Columbus, Ohio.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1349.

COUNT TWO

(18 U.S.C. § 371, Conspiracy to Defraud the United States)

D-1 JEFFREY BARTLETT,
D-2 ANDREW SEMENCHUK,
D-3 ADAM BALL,
D-4 BRIAN BARTLETT

The general allegations and paragraphs 20 - 49 are included in this count.

50. On or about February 25, 2011, through at least June 2019, in the Eastern District of Michigan - Northern Division, defendants JEFFREY BARTLETT, ANDREW SEMENCHUK, ADAM BALL, and BRIAN BARTLETT knowingly and voluntarily combined, conspired, and agreed with each other and others, known and unknown to the grand jury, to defraud the United States and an agency of the United States, the United States Department of Transportation.

Object of the Conspiracy

51. The object of the conspiracy and scheme was to defraud and deprive USDOT of money by means of false and fraudulent material pretenses, representations, and promises made to MDOT with the intent to trick MDOT into compensating SSI for overhead expenses SSI did not incur, or for which SSI was not entitled to receive compensation, as well as paying an inflated profit margin to SSI. It was also an object of the conspiracy that SSI be recognized as a DBE, and

to accomplish that the defendants falsely certified that SEMENCHUCK was a 51 percent owner of SSI, purchased SSI with his own funds, and otherwise met qualification requirements to receive DBE status and preferences. It was further an object of the conspiracy and the scheme for the defendants to split the illegally obtained payments equally among themselves and to use them for their personal benefit and enrichment.

Overt Acts

- a. On April 19, 2013, as the defendants agreed and with intent to defraud, SEMENCHUK pretended to be a 51% owner of SSI and applied for DBE status for SSI.
- b. On October 24, 2013, as the defendants agreed, SEMENCHUK and JEFFREY BARTLETT signed MDOT “On-Site Visit” questionnaires falsely certifying that neither they nor any other member of SSI had an ownership interest in another firm.
- c. On February 17, 2015, the defendants, with intent to defraud, opened a bank account in the name of Southfield IT and listed BALL as one of the signors. This account was used by the defendants to move illegally obtained funds back to themselves and their spouses from Southfield IT’s bank account.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

COUNTS 3 THROUGH 15
(18 U.S.C. §§ 1343, 2 - Wire Fraud, Aiding and Abetting)

D-1 JEFFREY BARTLETT,
D-2 ANDREW SEMENCHUK,
D-3 ADAM BALL,
D-4 BRIAN BARTLETT

The general allegations and paragraphs 20-51 are included in these counts.

52. The defendants and others knowingly devised and executed, and aided and abetted each other in devising and executing, a scheme to defraud and to obtain money from MDOT by means of false and fraudulent material pretenses, representations and promises.

53. On the dates set forth below, in the Eastern District of Michigan, Northern Division, and elsewhere, with intent to defraud and for the purpose of executing the scheme, the defendants and others transmitted and caused the transmission of wire communications in interstate commerce. These communications included the transfer of money, email, writings, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds for the purpose of executing the scheme.

54. Each of the following constitutes a separate count of this Indictment:

| Count | Date | Description of Wire Transmission |
|-------|-------------------|---|
| 3 | December 7, 2018 | Transfer of \$6,824.16 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio. |
| 4 | December 7, 2018 | Transfer of \$74,570.94 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio. |
| 5 | December 10, 2018 | Transfer of \$19,545.10 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio. |
| 6 | December 12, 2018 | Transfer of \$73,038.61 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio. |
| 7 | December 12, 2018 | Transfer of \$116,353.50 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio. |
| 8 | December 12, 2018 | Transfer of \$26,139.49 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio. |
| 9 | December 19, 2018 | Transfer of \$125,351.21 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio. |
| 10 | December 19, 2018 | Transfer of \$80,238.15 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio. |
| 11 | June 21, 2019 | Transfer of \$75,451.26 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through |

| Count | Date | Description of Wire Transmission |
|-------|---------------|---|
| | | Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio. |
| 12 | June 27, 2019 | Transfer of \$120,391.62 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio. |
| 13 | July 25, 2019 | Transfer of \$105,143.78 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio |
| 14 | July 25, 2019 | Transfer of \$65,103.49 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio |
| 15 | July 29, 2019 | Transfer of \$61,935.75 from Comerica Bank servers in Auburn Hills, Michigan through Huntington National Bank servers in Columbus, Ohio |

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1343 and 2.

FORFEITURE ALLEGATIONS

(Criminal Forfeiture - 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c))

The allegations contained in this Indictment are hereby re-alleged and incorporated by reference for the purpose of alleging forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C), as incorporated by 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), and Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32.2.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), upon conviction of Count One, Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud offense in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349, Count Two, Conspiracy to Defraud the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371, and Counts Three-Fifteen Wire Fraud, the defendants shall forfeit to the United States of America their interest in any property, real or personal, which constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to the offenses charged in Counts One through Fifteen.

Forfeiture includes, but is not limited to, a personal forfeiture money judgment against the defendants, in favor of the United States, in an amount representing the gross proceedings obtained by the defendants as a result of their violation of Count One through Fifteen of the Indictment.

If any of the property described above, as a result of any act or omission of the defendants:

- a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;
- c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;
- d. has been substantially diminished in value; or
- e. has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty,

the United States of America shall be entitled to forfeiture of substitute property pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 853(p).

THIS IS A TRUE BILL.

s/GRAND JURY FOREPERSON
GRAND JURY FOREPERSON

DAWN N. ISON
United States Attorney

s/Mark Chasteen
MARK CHASTEE
Chief, White Collar Crime Unit
Assistant United States Attorney

s/Karen L. Reynolds
KAREN L. REYNOLDS
Assistant United States Attorney

s/T.Patrick Martin
T. PATRICK MARTIN
Assistant United States Attorney

s/Gjon Juncaj
GJON JUNCAJ
Assistant United States Attorney

Dated: February 21, 2024

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| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|
| United States District Court Eastern District of Michigan | Criminal Case Cover Sheet | Case Number |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|

NOTE: It is the responsibility of the Assistant U.S. Attorney signing this form to complete it accurately in all respects.

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Companion Case Information | Companion Case Number: |
| This may be a companion case based upon LCrR 57.10 (b)(4) ¹ : | Judge Assigned: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | AUSA's Initials: KLR |

Case Title: USA v. D-1 Jeffrey Bartlett, D-2 Andrew Semenchuk, D-3 Adam Ball, D-4 Brian Bartlett

County where offense occurred : Arenac and Saginaw

Check One: Felony Misdemeanor Petty

Indictment/ Information --- **no** prior complaint.
 Indictment/ Information --- based upon prior complaint [Case number:
Indictment/ Information --- based upon LCrR 57.10 (d) [*Complete Superseding section below*]

Superseding Case Information

Superseding to Case No: 23-cr-20676

Judge: Thomas L. Ludington

- Corrects errors; no additional charges or defendants.
- Involves, for plea purposes, different charges or adds counts.
- Embraces same subject matter but adds the additional defendants or charges below:

| <u>Defendant name</u> | <u>Charges</u> | <u>Prior Complaint (if applicable)</u> |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Brain Bartlett | 18 U.S.C. §1349 18 U.S.C. § 371 18 U.S.C. §1343 | |

Please take notice that the below listed Assistant United States Attorney is the attorney of record for the above captioned case.

s/Karen L. Reynolds

Karen L. Reynolds
Assistant United States Attorney
211 W. Fort Street, Suite 2001
Detroit, MI 48226-3277
Phone: (313) 226-9672
Fax: (313) 226-2873
E-Mail address: karen.reynolds@usdoj.gov
Attorney Bar #:

¹ Companion cases are matters in which it appears that (1) substantially similar evidence will be offered at trial, or (2) the same or related parties are present, and the cases arise out of the same transaction or occurrence. Cases may be companion cases even though one of them may have already been terminated.